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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1875. NO. 139.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Anyone who takes a newspaper from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE IN THE THROES OF DEBATE.

A Point of Order Staring that Sapient Body in the Face.

Long List of Bills Passed Finally by the Senate.

Opposition to Dr. Wood's Medical Practice Bill.

Cheering Election News from all Parts of the State—The Democrats Don't See that Tidal Wave.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 17, 1875.

A large number of petitions were presented. The bill to prohibit the falsification of physicians' professional certificates was reported with a negative recommendation.

The following were reported favorably: To create a State Board of Health; Supplement to the act authorizing courts to appoint stenographers and fix their compensation; To authorize State banks to become national; Prescribing the punishment for writing threatening letters; Requiring magistrates, taking bail, to enter on the information the residence and property of the bail; Exempting forced pianos from the stress of forty-five hours; Authorizing judges to appoint reporters and fix their compensation; To protect children in the right to acquire useful trades; Relative to the payments of servants in cities and the manner of payment therefor.

The following were read in place:

Mr. Wallace—To validate conveyances made by wives with the knowledge of their husbands.

Mr. Yutzy—Regulating railroad charges when roads less than fifteen miles long.

Mr. Payne—Empowering turnpike, and bridge companies to merge their corporate rights with other corporations.

Mr. Newmyer—Providing equitable valuation of real estate in cities of the third class; also limiting the time for killing hares or rabbits.

The following passed finally and were sent to the House:

An act ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain land in Bucks county to be used as a cemetery.

An act to provide a remedy for irregularity in the scaling up of jury wheels and the custody thereof.

An act to enable the sheriff of any county wherein a jury wheel is in use, and has become unfit for use, to remove the contents of said wheel and place the same in new wheel.

An act to validate certain conveyances made by married women.

An act to provide for the erecting of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the public roads of this Commonwealth.

An act to reimbuse A. H. Waters, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan School at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, for clothing and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

An act to correct an error in designating a Judicial district composed of the counties of Wyoming and Sullivan, and making a correct mingling of the same.

An act relating to the official acts of foreign notaries public.

An act declaratory of the intent and meaning of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to lay out and make a State road in Clearfield county, and to regulate the application of taxes on the lands thereby named, approved April 3, A. D. 1858."

The bill to authorize the president and managers of turnpike or plank roads in a township to vacate and abandon a road or part or parts of such roads, and the supplement to an act entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three sections; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to pay the same; defining and punishing certain offenses in relation of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved March A. D. 1874, were postponed for the present.

The bill to authorize changesof venue in criminal cases, and the bill to authorize the judges of the several courts throughout the Commonwealth to fix the number of regular terms of said several courts, and the time for holding the same, the time for summoning the grand and petit jury for the term of constables, aldermen and justices in the peace to the same, and the supplement to an act, entitled an act relative to juries in this Commonwealth, approved May 4, A. D, 1852, were amended and laid over.

The bill to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, came up near hour of adjournment, and was warmly opposed by Mr. Christy, who thought quacks should be allowed to practice, as they were cheap and poor people had no other resort.

Mr. Wood was speaking in support of the bill when the hour of adjournment arrived.

HOUSE.

The bill relating to the compensation of county treasurers, which was defeated on third reading yesterday, was reconsidered.

The Committee of the Whole, the bill for the establishment of new counties was discussed the rest of the morning session, on amendment to the second section, subjecting the question of division to the people of all the counties interested, instead those in the proposed new county, and fixing the time of voting at either the general or municipal election. The committee rose and reported progress.

In the afternoon session the new County Seat was made the special order for Tuesday evening.

The following passed first reading: Relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens of mortgages; Regulating the amount of toll to be collected by boom companies.

The bill repealing the Local Option law came up again on the calendar, Messrs. Christy, Wood and others still contending that it was improperly so.

Mr. Christy raised the point of order that the motion to recommit was still pending and the Clerk had no authority to put the bill on the calendar.

The Speaker submitted the point to the House, and it was discussed until half-past 4 o'clock, when Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 38, nays 141.

Mr. Toner moved to extend the hour of adjournment until the subject was disposed of. Lost—Yeas 77, nays 95.

The House adjourned at six o'clock. The motion to recommit and Mr. Christy's point of order are now pending. Things are considered worse than ever.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES ON TUESDAY.

Returns from all parts of the State show general Republican success in Tuesday's election. The Republicans in both Houses are jubilant and the Democrats confounded.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 16, 1875.

As I write, the annual spring election city and ward officers is going on here; the idea of calling it a "spring" election, is ridiculously absurd. The day is cold that it is impossible to stay out of doors, for many minutes at a time. The man who framed the new Constitution must have had a queer idea of what would be a fitting time for holding an election. Midwinter is the worst of all possible times for a general turn-out of voters; and then, as in the case to-day, the thermometer stands below zero, it is a cruelty to a man to walk over slippery pavements in the towns, and to ride miles in dirty places for the purpose of exercising his poor privilege of voting for an assessor and a couple of school directors.

It may be it was the purpose of those who fixed upon this wintry time for an election to exclude the people from an active participation in their own affairs. If they have accomplished their purpose. The young fellow would hardly ride three miles, in such weather as this, to see his sweetheart; and voting is not near as attractive as courting.

The vote in this city was, however, much larger than was anticipated. The solid vote turned out much more numerously than usual, and seemed to take a deep interest in the question of who should represent them in Councils, &c. The interest must have been deep that induced them to risk their ears and noses in the biting cold. It is to be hoped, in view of this unusual effort on their part, that the result will compensate them for their sacrifice.

The friends of the repeal of the Local Option law have got their bill into a snarl from which they cannot easily rescue it. As I explained in a former letter, they suffered a motion to recommit the bill to go over among the unfinished business, instead of disposing of it on the spot, and now they cannot get their bill up again. According to the rules of the House, there is a special order for each day: Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are separately set apart for the consideration of bills in the several states of first, second and third reading, and Friday to petitions, bills in place, reports of committees, &c. Monday's sessions are open to "unfinished business," and on any other day it would require a suspension of the rules to get anything up out of its order, and that takes a two-third vote, which the opponents of local option cannot get.

Last night, accordingly, an effort was made to get the bill up, but the friends of local option had caucused beforehand, and determined to "filibuster," that is, to make dilatory motions, and call the yeas and nays each time, and the friends of the bill, conscious of their inability to reach a direct vote, gave the job up in sheer despair. The House adjourned without action upon the pending motion to recommit, thus carrying the bill over until next week. So much for parliamentary tactics. If the liquor men had not been utterly ignorant of these tactics, they would not have permitted their bill to get tied up thus beyond their reach. The same tactics will probably be attempted when the question comes up again.

The general interest felt by the members from the city of Philadelphia and from the counties east of the Susquehanna in their local elections to-day has kept most of them at home, and there is barely a quorum present in the two Houses. By general consent, no business has been allowed to come up, either yesterday or to-day, that would be objectionable to the absent members. They will all be in their seats on Wednesday.

The member of the Legislature who was interviewed by one of your neighbors, and who gave it as his opinion that the bill for the repeal of the Local Option law will not be likely to pass the House, will certainly be defeated in the Senate, and in the possible event of its passage will be vetoed by the Governor, was gauging his probabilities by his wishes. The bill will certainly pass the House, if the blunders of its friends have not put it out of reach, and will, in that case, pass the Senate, from present indications. What the Governor will do with it, is beyond my ken, and I am certain no member of the Legislature is authorized to speak for him.

The Pipe Line bill will probably come up on second reading to-morrow or Thursday. Its opponents will endeavor to get a test vote on the first section, and then shout down, if they can. If they succeed in that, the bill will fall, as the first section is usually the life or a limb without which the rest amounts to nothing.

Both Houses have now an abundance of work before them, the calendars of each House being so long that no end is indiscernible. It is expected that, the February election being over, the members will devote themselves to the work before them, and may be seen efficiently employed in it.

The House has reconsidered its action on the two bills it defeated last week upon constitutional grounds, so that we are all at sea again in regard to the constitutional powers of the Legislature. If it should pass them, after having once defeated them as unconstitutional, we shall be left in a still greater morass of uncertainty. SPECIAL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE MEMBER FOR TIPPERARY.

LONDON, February 17.—The electors of Tipperary have adopted a resolution, declaring that in the event of John Mitchell's election being annulled, they would again nominate him for Parliament, as it is reported that Mitchell will refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and the Home rule members of Parliament will refuse to support him because the policy he proposes is different from theirs.

Mitchell declares that he will run again for Parliament in the county of Tipperary, if his election is annulled. Should he be defeated there, he will continue the contest at any place where a Parliamentary election is to be held. He is most enthusiastically received by the people of Tipperary.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

[Herald Cable Special.]

LONDON, February 17.—Mr. E. J. Reed, late of the Naval Construction Bureau, will move in the House of Commons that the sum of £200,000 be appropriated by parliament for one year the Polar expedition now organizing, with the view that the Austrian and other governments may co-operate.

Ireland.

LONDON, February 17.—The steamships Ville de Paris, Caledonia and Oder, from New York, and Sarmatian, from Portland, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 17, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £6,000. Consols for money 93⅜@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107⅛; do 1867, 109⅝; do 1868, 107⅞; new, 108⅛. Erie 20's, 92; new, 92; Erie 24's; preferred 43. Refined petroleum 1s.

PARIS, February 17.—Rentes 64 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅞d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 6,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Tallow 46s 6d. Bacon—short clear middles 48s 9d; shoulders 38s 6d. Hams—sugar cured 52s.

ANTWERP, February 17.—Refined petroleum 20 francs.

POLITICAL.

State.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION—SUCCESSOR TO REPRESENTATIVE FAGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—James L. Marshall, Democrat, was elected yesterday to fill the vacancy in the State Legislature caused by the death of Wm. H. Fagan. Select and Common Councils are Republican.

West Virginia.

ALLEN T. CAPERTON ELECTED SENATOR—CAPITOL-REMOVAL BILL TO BECOME A LAW.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., February 17.—The Governor has agreed not to veto the Capitol bill, and in five days it will become a law. On the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor proceeds to Wheeling to make arrangements to remove the Capitol.

The joint ballot to-day for Senator resulted: Allen T. Caperton, 35; Judge Moore, 25; Price, 19. Members then began changing votes, and the result then stood: Caperton, 38; Berkshire, 14, the Republicans voting for Berkshire. There is great excitement. Caperton is an able, honorable man, and his election will be a great help in pacifying the Charlestonians for the loss of the Capitol.

Indiana.

STATE OFFICIALS ELECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 17.—The Indiana Legislature met in joint session to-day and elected the following State officials: Directors of the State Prison North, Wm. T. Pratt, of Allen county; H. E. Wadsworth and Dr. Theo. Davenport, of Kosciusko; Directors of the State Prison South, Col. James Keigwin, of Clark, and Wm. P. Hammond, of Martin; Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Milton Jordan, of Delaware; Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, G. W. Sandford, of Lake; Trustee of the Insane Asylum, John T. Richardson, of Carroll; State Librarian, Lysurgus Dalton—Mrs. Sarah A. Oren, the present Librarian being the opposing candidate. The vote stood: Dalton 79, Oren 69.

Ohio Legislature.

SENATE.

COLUMBUS, February 17.—In the Senate bills were introduced to require copartnerships to file a certificate of the names of parties with the county recorders; to give justices jurisdiction in steamboat claim cases, where the amount involved does not exceed $300; to prevent municipal corporations from prohibiting the sale of ale, wine, beer and porter; to authorize the stockholders in railroad and mining companies to vote at their meetings by proxy; to amend various laws affecting the judiciary, so as to facilitate the transaction of business before the Supreme Court.

H. H. Robinson, of Hamilton, Ohio, was confirmed as State Librarian.

HOUSE.

The following House bills were passed: To allow assessments exceeding five per cent. for street improvements, the same to be paid in instalments upon the application of two thirds of the property owners, and to prevent the killing of fish by concussion on ice.

Bills were also introduced to allow the inmates of prisons and reformatories to choose their own spiritual advisors; To allow manufacturing companies to borrow any amount of money, not exceeding their capital stock, at the legal rate of interest; To provide that all transfers of mortgages and assignments shall be rendered within sixty days after making the same.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to grant pensions to disabled soldiers from the date of their discharge; also requesting the granting of pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war.

A resolution for enlarging the Miami and Erie Canal was introduced and laid on the table.

NEW YORK.

HEAVY STRAW GOODS FAILURE.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1875.

The straw goods house of Vyse & Co. suspended to-day. Their indebtedness is placed at about one million dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M'lle Albani, lately a member of the Strakosch Opera Troupe, sailed for Europe yesterday.

TILTON-BEECHER.

PLAINTIFF LEAVES THE STAND.

Re-Direct and Re-Cross-Examination Apparently Finished.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Theodore Tilton resumed his place in the witness chair this morning when court was opened, and his re-direct examination was continued by ex-Judge Fullerton. The Court admonished the audience to keep perfect order hereafter, and neither express approbation or disapproval. All the parties to the suit were in court.

The witness continued: I cannot fix the precise date of the chance interview between Mrs. Tilton and myself, when Bessie Turner was present and heard the whole story, but I think it was after her return from Marietta.

The witness was asked what the whole story was.

Mr. Evarts objected, and Judge Neilson said he would rule it out.

Judge Fullerton argued at length against its being ruled out, but the Judge adhered to his decision.

Witness then testified: The suggestion of Mr. Beecher's visit to Mrs. Tilton, after the writing of the letter of confession, came from Beecher.

An argument then ensued between counsel as to the right of witness to explain the seeming inconsistency between this latter answer and the answer given in his cross-examination, when he said "Or you go to the house and see Elizabeth, as it is only a few steps." Witness was allowed to explain that he made the latter remark after Beecher's proposition to visit Mrs. Tilton.

The witness continued: My wife told Mrs. Morse, and she was almost wild about it.

Mr. Evarts objected to this answer, but the Court ruled that it might stand on the record.

The witness said: I considered the seven thousand dollars I received from Mr. Bowen for my contract, to be my just due. Mrs. Woodhull was a broker in Wall street, and kept gentlemen like other brokers. I know that the contents of the Plaintiff Gaunt letter were communicated by another person than myself. I understand that by the Commune, after Frances was disturbed and the fall of the Government, parties were endeavoring to establish a local self-government, which was communism; but to transplant the French system of Republicanism here, it would be called despotism. I knew that Rousseau was not concerned in the death of the Archbishop of Paris, and that he used every means to prevent it. The object of this procession in Notre Dame was appropriately testified to in regard to which a statue was to be held by all lovers of civil liberty. It was my wife suggested that the little school girl should be taken to Woodstock, Connecticut. She was a member of my family and a protege of my wife. She had come to our house in ill health, but had recovered. When my wife proposed that Frank take her with me. I should say her age was about sixteen or seventeen. I never indulged in riotous living, but lived in the style which a man of my means could consume. Before the founding of the *Golden Age* I went with Mr. Woodruff to see Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, and Mr. Woodruff told him about the proposed establishment of the *Golden Age*. A long conversation took place between them. Mr. Schultz asked if Mr. Beecher was going to take part in the project, and I replied that he was. When I made all my visits to Mrs. Woodhull's, her husband was always present. My object in going to her house at first was at her request, as she stated that parties had set a story afloat with regard to the ill repute of her house, and she wanted me to see that it was not so. Mrs. Woodhull's demeanor on the occasion of my visits to her was that of a lady, and her husband acted like a perfect gentleman. I refused to take the original tripartite agreement when I had read it and become acquainted with its content. My wife went to Monticello in 1869, after the fall of her cousin. I remember Catherine Cary, who was on the stand yesterday, and recognized her as a former servant of Mrs. Tilton's. I do not know whether she went with Mrs. Tilton to Monticello or not.

Mr. Fullerton offered two letters in evidence, written by Mrs. Tilton to Monticello to her husband, in 1869, to fix the date of her sojourn there.

Mr. Evarts objected to the introduction of such excellent, and at the same time sacred, which was interrupted by the usual recess.

After recess, Judge Neilson decided on admitting the letters on the collateral branch, as showing the state of the household.

Mr. Fullerton read one of the letters, dated July 4, 1869, addressed by Mrs. Tilton to her husband. This concluded the re-direct examination of the witness.

Re-re-cross-examination was then begun by Mr. Evarts. The witness said: I never wrote and delivered a lecture, on a lecturing tour in the West, on "Divorce and Marriage." I made out notes on the subject and delivered a lecture on it where I was asked to do so. I delivered this lecture to the students in Cornell University, by request, and also before a seminary at Bloomington, Illinois. I never told my hearers, in that lecture, to follow the laws of nature, or denounced the interference of the Church. I never said in my lecture that if I found wives who would crush the church and the state, or that it would be the duty of the state to regulate prostitution. As an early part of my education, I was taught the principles of morality. The signs and tokens of my old views have been always with me, and I have never been able to throw them off. Every one of those letters written by me shows how far I fell below the standard of conduct fixed for a man by Christ. The payment of the $7,000 had nothing to do with the signing of the tripartite agreement. It was paid two days before the signing of that document. [Shown a check.] This is the one I received; it is dated April 4.

Mr. Evarts read the check and offered it in evidence.

The witness resumed: Mr. Bowen owed me the $7000, and paid it to me because he owed it and for no other reason. Mr. Bowen had no justifiable cause for dismissing me from his employment. It was on my own prompting that I saw Mr. Bowen with relation to the stories against me, on December 26th. The Commune came to an end after a very short time; it was finished a long time before this procession in which I took part. The young lady who went to Winsted with me was a ninety school girl, about sixteen or seventeen years of age. She was a friend and companion of my daughter Florence's. She was a fair-sized girl, neither large nor small. When I said I visited Mrs. Woodhull and her husband was present, by her husband I meant Colonel Blood. In the closet where Mr. Beecher's photographs were found there were no portraits of any other person. I never sent any portraits to my wife after she left, that belonged to her. I never saw any photographs of Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Storrs or Mr. Greeley in her possession. I never gave these photographs of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton. I never had any considerable number of photographs of Mr. Beecher that I distributed to other persons. I do not know how many the things were in the closet which I found there. I did not know of Mr. Beecher giving Mrs. Tilton any books, except "Life Thoughts" and "Norwood." The pile of books I found there were inscribed by Mr. Beecher and were copies of his publications. I was not aware that Mr. Beecher was in the habit of distributing his books among his parishioners. I am not aware that he showed such courtesies to them, as he seldom visited them or attended their funerals. I am not aware that these books lay on the table until they were put in the closet, when my wife was making arrangements to take boarders. I never received the key of this closet from my wife, nor had it sent to me. At the time of my illness I was insulted from the house. We had always flowers in the house, sometime ordered by me or Mrs. Tilton. I knew of Mr. Beecher bringing some flowers there. I do not recall any gentleman calling on my wife while she was ill, and being in her room. I never heard of Mr. Beecher being in my wife's bed room when she was ill, until I heard it testified to yesterday. I have no recollection of Mr. Bates being in my wife's room on the 27th of June, when she was recovering from her confinement, or of his being there on the following Sunday and of going with him to Coney Island in the evening.

Mr. Sherman here read two letters from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, dated August 15, 1869, and September 4, 1870, respectively.

The witness continued: I do not remember how soon after the writing of this latter letter Mrs. Tilton returned to Brooklyn.

Mr. Evarts stated that his re-cross-examination would close here.

One of the jurors was observed to be faint and sick at this point. The windows of the court room were thrown open, and he was given a glass of water. The hour of adjournment having arrived, he was sent home in charge of two court officers, and the proceedings for the day were brought to a close.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Ohio Valley, stationary, followed by falling barometer, southerly winds and warmer, partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region and the Middle States, rising barometer, lower temperature, westerly winds and generally clear weather, except possibly local snows in New York. The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Case of Postmaster King.

He is Likely to Escape by the Statute of Limitations.

Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

EADS' JETTY SYSTEM UNPOPULAR.

Caucus Bill on Alabama Affairs.

DISCUSSION OF THE REVENUE BILL.

Its Ultimate Defeat Foreshadowed.

SUICIDE AT THE CAPITOL.

An Unknown Man Jumps from the Dome and Falls Two Hundred Feet!

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1875.

Case of Ex-Postmaster King.

Notwithstanding the facts that have been elicited by the Ways and Means Committee in relation to King's connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, there seem to be obstacles in the way of his punishment. Unless the grand jury of this district takes up his case this month and acts upon it, he will escape under the statute of limitations. There is no authority here now, however, for the drawing of jurors. The House passed a bill giving that authority; it came back from the Senate with some amendments which the House Mr. Dawes tried to get the bill up this afternoon, to concur in the amendments, General Butler and Mr. Strait, of Minnesota, interposed objections. Mr. Dawes said he was not surprised at the latter, but he was surprised at his colleague.

The Jetty System.

By special assignment, the House will to-morrow consider the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river by means of the Jetty system, as recommended by Engineer Eads. The bill was defeated last session, and the prospect for it at this, is not very favorable. The opposition to it is not so much on account of objection to the system itself, but because many members do not think the proper way to do this work is by contract, especially as a contract is now held, secured by Mr. Eads, which is to pay him a certain amount of money after certain things shall have been accomplished. Should his plan not succeed, and should the channel be injured by his experiment, the Government would have no remedy against him.

An Alabama Bill.

Just before the House took a recess this afternoon, Mr. Coburn, the Chairman of the Select Committee on Alabama Affairs, made an unsuccessful effort to get the floor to report a bill. The bill he proposed to introduce was that agreed upon in the Republican caucus Friday night, with no amendments or modifications. A number of gentlemen have, within the past three days, appealed to him to permit certain modifications to be made, but he has refused to do so. He will report it to the House and let the responsibility for amending or modifying it be assumed there.

The Revenue Bill.

Although five hours were devoted to the consideration of the Revenue bill in the House to-day, no definite advantage has been gained. On the contrary, the speeches and the votes taken point to the ultimate defeat of the measure. With the exception of Mr. Kasson, no member who spoke to-day advocated the bill as a whole inasmuch as they objected in its entirety; two or three opposed certain features. The gentlemen representing the tobacco and whisky sections of the country were particularly opposed to it. Pending consideration by paragraph commenced, Mr. Garfield moved to strike out all the first section and to substitute one authorizing the collection of a tax of ninety cents per gallon on all spirits distilled after the date of the passage of the act, the intention being to exempt spirits now on hand. Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, moved to amend by providing a tax upon all spirits now on hand. This was adopted, many of the gentlemen who opposed the whole bill voting for it in order to defeat the measure absolutely; but when they came to vote upon Mr. Garfield's substitute, as an amendment, it was rejected by a very large vote. Mr. Cox had secured an amendment to the first section of the bill increasing the tax on imported champagne so that it will be exemption the first section exactly as it was when the debate commenced to-day, with all the obnoxious features of the first section removed, which will, it is believed, cause it to be stricken out. A motion to that effect is pending, and it will be the first question put when the bill shall again be taken up.

Suicide at the Capitol.

To-day no little excitement was occasioned by the frightful fracas of a man leaping from the base of the lantern of the dome of the Capitol and falling upon the roof of the building, a distance of upwards of two hundred feet. The body was fearfully mangled.

Report of the Louisiana Committee.

Contrary to expectation, no meeting of the Louisiana Committee has been held since the return of the Hoar sub-committee from New Orleans. It is understood that Messrs. Chittenden and Foster will be able to come to a conclusion among themselves. This renders it more certain than ever that the Foster sub-committee report will remain as the report of the full committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1875.

M'DONALD'S CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The award of over $197,000, in gold, made by the British and American Mixed Commission to Augustine R. McDonald, a subject of Great Britain, but for some years a resident of Louisville, has been paid by our Government. This claim was brought for losses sustained in the burning of cotton during the late war, and was the second largest claim adjudicated by the late Commission. The claim was originally for $2,000,000. Five hundred witnesses were examined, and the testimony covers 6,000 printed pages of the record of the Commission.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO.

Death of Captain Alexander Frazier.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., February 17, 1875.

The remains of Captain Alexander Frazier will arrive here to-morrow, he having died on the cars while *en route* from New Orleans to this place, where his parents reside. He had been in poor health for some months. Captain Frazier was well and favorably known both in St. Louis and New Orleans.

RAILWAY MARKS.

The Battle of the Giants.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company refuse to allow Baltimore and Ohio cars to run over its line between Philadelphia and New York, and it is stated that instructions have been given to its employees to take no freights and issue no tickets from the latter place to points on the Baltimore and Ohio road, and to honor no through tickets issued by that company.

Reduction of Fares.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day reduced fares from here to Western points as follows: To Chicago $16 25, Cincinnati $16 25, St. Louis $21 25, Louisville $18 25.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer City of New York, from Havana, has arrived at New York.

General Thayer, of Nebraska, has telegraphed his acceptance of the Governorship of Wyoming.

HON. Loudon C. Haynes, a Confederate Senator during the war, and for many years a prominent politician of Tennessee, is dead.

The gasometer of the Des Moines gas works exploded at at a quarter to one this morning, and set the building on fire. One man is missing, and it is feared he is killed.

The main provision of the bill lately introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature to repeal the Potter Railroad law, is that all railroads shall be entitled to earn a net profit of ten per cent. on the value of its property before there shall be any interference with its rates. The bill will undoubtedly pass.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1875.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States. Referred.

The Senate, by a vote of thirty-one yeas to twenty-five nays, reconsidered the vote by which the bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Florida, was passed a few days ago.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he was opposed to the bill as it now stood, because it excluded colored children.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats against reconsidering: Messrs. Foreman, Gilbert, Lewis, Morrill, (Vt.), Sargent, Sherman, Sprague and Tipton.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed.

Mr. MORTON requested the Senate to stay here without adjournment until the question was disposed of.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, hoped the appeal would not be regarded by the Senate to insist upon a vote before adjournment, as it would deprive him and other Senators of a hearing on this important subject.

Mr. SARGENT then resumed the floor, and concluded his speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's remarks, Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, took the floor, and, in a speech of fifteen minutes, appealed to Senators not to set a precedent so dangerous to republican institutions as the admission of a man whose credentials were signed by one whose only title to the office of Governor was acquired by fraud, perjury and usurpation. He had listened with pain to the discussion in the Senate, where members of the dominant party had been quoting from the record of pro-slavery times as an excuse for similar atrocities to be perpetrated by the Republican party. He appealed to Senators who were of the majority, and who entertained views similar to his, not to be content with giving a silent vote, but to raise their voices against the proposed action, and to permit such action as precedent to be established. He believed if members of this body would vote according to their honest convictions, it would not be established.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke in opposition to the resolution, and quoted at some length from the testimony taken by the committee of the Senate in 1873 and the report made thereon, and asked if we had reached the day in the downward path of Democratic degeneracy when a Senator was to be sworn in upon credentials signed by a Governor who obtained the office by fraud. While commenting upon the action of Judge Durell in refusing to grant Attorney General Williams, Mr. STEVENSON, turning toward Mr. West, said: The Senator from Louisiana sounds to me like Nero smile when Rome was burning. He (Stevenson) never knew a guilty criminal, or one where truth was brought home to him, that he did not flinch.

Mr. WEST said he smiled at the Senator's (Stevenson's) ignorance. He then stated that on the 16th of December the Governor of Louisiana (Warmoth) had disregarded an order of the Federal Court, and it was for this reason that the Attorney General had come to Washington to see Packard to enforce the decrees of the United States Government. The Senator (Stevenson) must not say that he (West) had come here to defend criminals.

Mr. STEVENSON said he did not say the Senator stood here to defend criminals, but he would say now, that if he defended Packard, Casey and Darell, he did defend criminals. (Loud applause in the galleries and laughter on the floor.)

Continuing his argument, Mr. STEVENSON said he honored the people of Louisiana for their defense of their homes and firesides. Suppose there was a fraudulent election in Louisiana, had it come to this that the President of the United States had the right to interfere in any State where frauds attended an election? He asked whether it was not the constitutional powers of the President, and hoped Senators to cling to that old instrument. He had no desire to exclude any man from the Senate on account of color or previous condition of servitude; all he asked was that the Constitution and laws be enforced. He would say, upon his honor and responsibility as a member of the Senate, that if these continued violations of the Constitution were not stopped, our liberties could not be preserved. In conclusion he read from Thomas Henry Wingate Webster, saying: "If we must fall, let us stand beneath the crash of the falling Republic and be buried in its ruins."

Mr. HOWE obtained the floor and yielded to Mr. MORTON, who moved that the Senate take a recess till 7:30.

Mr. HAMILTON of Maryland moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 22, nays 33.

The motion of Mr. Morton for a recess was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 12—and the Senate took a recess till 7:30 P.M.

Upon reassembling, the resolution was further debated by Mr. HOWE in its favor and by Messrs. ALCORN and LOGAN against it. A motion, at 1:15 A. M., to adjourn was lost—11 to 30. Mr. Hager is still speaking, with no probability of a vote to-night.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock. Immediately after the reading of the journal, the regular order, the bill to provide for the election of President and Vice President was demanded.

Mr. RANDALL endeavored to have the Army Appropriation bill considered, but, on motion of Mr. DAWES, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. The debate being limited to three hours, a motion was made to take up the bill was—ayes 90, noes 56.

Mr. BURCHARD made a long statistical speech in support of the bill, a portion of that portion relative to the repeal of the horizontal ten per cent. tax.

Mr. BANNING took ground against the increased tax on whisky, and read statistics to show that his district paid one-fifteenth of the entire excise tax of the United States.

Mr. COX opposed the increased tax on whisky, holding that the higher the duty the less revenue is collected.

Mr. CHITTENDEN announced the bill as a comprehensive blunder, and in the name of civilized commerce protested against another tariff bill this session unless it included tea and coffee.

The debate on the Revenue bill was continued by Messrs. Bright, Niblack, Beck and Ward, all of whom opposed the bill.

Mr. KASSON said when the President of the United States, in conformity with his constitutional duty, called the attention of the House to a deficiency in the Treasury, and when the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with his duty, called the attention of congress to the fact that the revenues were not meeting the expenditures, and that not a dollar was left to go to the sinking fund, he (Kasson) had hoped that the voice of party would be silent in the House and that the voice of honor and patriotism would be heard. It those who were opposed to the Administration still insisted on saying that there was a deficiency, or still insisted on leaving the sinking fund unprovided for, then the appeal to the Republican side of the House, and asked them to recollect that on one occasion, in 1868, there was a glow of patriotism among the people when the Chicago convention declared that the public faith should be maintained, and that the letter and spirit of the bond given to public creditors required its payment in gold. The people always maintained the honor, good faith and credit of the Government.

The general debate was here closed, and the committee proceeded to consider the bill under the five-minutes rule.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. SAYLOR, of Ohio, spoke in support of that motion. As the Representative of the First district of Ohio, he protested against the unconstitutional and unjust discrimination against the section of the country in which he lived, and was in the interest of other sections of the country, that they should bear their equal burden. The burdens of taxation had been, since the war, gradually shifted from the Eastern States to the Western and Middle districts. To-day Cincinnati contributes, from whisky and tobacco, between seven and eight million dollars, which is about twice as much as is paid by all New England. The First district of Ohio now paid one-fifteenth of all the excise collected in the country, while the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky paid three-fifths of all the excise tax. He was sorry that the bill had not been framed so as to tax the vast incomes of citizens of Massachusetts or the stock speculators of New York.

Mr. BANNING followed, showing that his district of Cincinnati paid over $7,000,000 revenue last year and increased that revenue over half a million in the first five months of the present fiscal year, and that the revenue collected under the present law of seventy cents on whisky, is three times that collected under the two dollar tax. The sale of whisky in New York, at seventy-three cents, when it could not be produced in the West for less than seventy-three cents, together with the fact that some districts manufactured less grain and paid more tax than other districts which mash a greater quantity of grain, proved that under the present tax spirits escaps taxation. If this was the case under the present law, the increase of tax would be a greater inducement to fraud. Increase the tax thirty cents, and they would have all the smugglers, thieves and illicit distillers at work again. The fifteen cents tax on stock on hand was unjust, because it was an additional tax upon whisky already taxed. The million gallons now on hand, if the bill passed, would all be sold to the two hundred thousand retail dealers before the law went into operation. This clause would put money into the pockets of brokers and speculators, but would afford no additional revenue to the Government. He opposed the tobacco tax because it was now taxed as much as it would bear. The increase was a discrimination against Western tobacco, and did not increase the tax on Connecticut leaf. Cincinnati alone paid almost twice as much internal revenue tax as the six New England States, more than the State of Pennsylvania, and more than any Eastern State, except New York.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a substitute for the first section, taxing whisky eighty-five cents per gallon, but not taxing stock on hand.

Mr. COX moved to amend the first section by increasing the duty on champagne from six dollars per dozen of quarts to n

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1875.

THE Established Church of England is badly troubled with a sort of Bulour's disease.

THE "journal founded by HORACE GREELEY" has become a mere Northern pustule of the Southern White League.

THE duration of the present Congress is now so short that the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, will remain unfilled.

THAT roaring local farce entitled "The Mayoralty Question," was very poorly played on Tuesday, and drew but a very shabby audience. All the actors and supes are out of pocket, sore, sold, and chafing over the remembrance of their unprofitable folly.

IN THE suit of the Pennsylvania Railroad against the Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central Railroad, the plaintiff has put in a demurrer, denying the necessity of bringing the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad into the pleadings, and claiming sole right to sue.

THE Empire State is beginning to get the snow out of its eyes. The late township elections, so far as heard from, show considerable Republican gains in the election of supervisors. The Troy *Times* of Monday gives returns from eleven counties, showing a net gain of fourteen Republican supervisors.

CONGRESSMAN MCDILL, a member from Wisconsin, who is not returned to the next House, having become somewhat familiar with the customs and habits of lunatics in his two years' term of service in the Forty-third Congress, will assume charge of the Wisconsin State Insane Asylum, upon the expiration of his present term of office.

IF THE Secretary of the Navy does his duty, he will immediately expel those ruffianly young Southern cadets at the Naval Academy, who have been shamefully beating and abusing a colored classmate, without the privilege of reappointment. It is quite clear that any efforts which the Government may make to educate and mould them into honorable and faithful servants will be worse than wasted.

IF IT be true, as is intimated, that the Union Pacific Railroad proposition with regard to the payment of its Government indebtedness originated with Secretary BRISTOW, he has, to say the least, been guilty of a very great blunder. His duty, among other things, is to see that the revenues of the Government are faithfully collected—not to compromise with insolent and defiant debtors at ten cents on the dollar.

THE Houghton (Mich.) *Mining Gazette* places the total copper yield of last year at 22,000 tons, valued at $7,000,000, and the Marquette *Mining Journal* gives the yield of iron ore and pig at 1,025,982 tons, valued at $7,392,511; making the aggregate value of copper and iron produced in the Lake Superior region, during the year 1874, $15,692,511, which is not a bad exhibit considering the prevailing depression of mining interests.

THE Boston *Post* affirms that if the Republican party in Congress had discharged its duty to the South in the past, the existing condition of things in that section would have been impossible. This is a radical error. The difficulty in the Southern States arises not from any special defects of the system of reconstruction, but because of the implacable hostility of the Democracy, North and South alike, to the elevation of the colored race to civil and political rights. This is the heart of the whole matter.

THERE is trouble among the harmonious Democracy of Connecticut. All the present officers were renominated, but it is claimed that Governor HOLLEY has previously promised Colonel LOOMIS, one of the candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, that he would not run again, and the supporters of the latter are exceedingly indignant at what they consider the double dealing of the Executive. If the wisdom and zeal of the Republicans, this year, are only as conspicious as their indifference was last year, all their lost ground may be regained.

TAMMANY has been making propositions to leading Southern men looking to the nomination of a Democratic candidate for President, and promising, if the South will accept him, that they shall be allowed to name the Vice President and to have a large voice in making the platform. This, it is reported, "is acceptable to the South." Quite likely. There are fewer more consistent political dirt-eaters than TILDEN, and no doubt "the South" sees that such a choice would, in the event of success, enable it to rule the Democratic party again, and through it the nation, as it ruled both before the war.

THE last annual report of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Savings Banks, just published, contains one particularly suggestive fact—that while the withdrawal of deposits last year exceeded by nearly thirty thousand those of 1873, the amount withdrawn was three hundred and six million dollars less, the excess in number being due to the unusual call for small sums. This proves that the poorer classes are suffering most from the financial and business disturbances. The increase of small deposits last year was also less than for many years past, although the deposit of large sums continued without perceptible abatement.

THAT bitter free trader, DAVID A. WELLS, who is in favor of crippling the manufacturing industries of the country and depressing the wages of mechanics and laborers to a still lower pitch, was made the permanent chairman of the Connecticut Democrats at their State Convention last Tuesday. FERNANDO WOOD, too, another uncompromising free trader, will unquestionably be appointed chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the next Congress, unless he is elected Speaker of the House, in which event he will appoint a man equally indoctrinated with his own ruinous heresy, to that important position. This is how the Democracy care for the country's prosperity and welfare.

IT IS difficult to imagine the fatuousness which induces workmen to throw up their employment in times of general hardship and depression like the present, and go out on a strike. And yet the restless agitators and self-styled workingmen's "leaders" in New England have begun movements which may possibly result in a series of strikes in several of the larger manufacturing towns of that section before spring. The effect of this will of course be to largely increase the number to be fed, and to decrease the number of those who can contribute for that purpose, so that much additional suffering must inevitably result. It appears that the total amount of funds collected by the Fall River strikers to support them during the continuance of the strike, is only about one-fifth of the aggregate of the aggrieved weekly pay-roll of the three mills shut down in consequence of the movement—a worse exchange than that of jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

THE shrinkage which has taken place in California mining stocks within the past two or three weeks is absolutely astounding to think of. There are a number of men in San Francisco who, three weeks ago millionaires, are at this time penniless. Hundreds of people in California and Nevada, including many ladies, have been ruined financially by the depression. The following comparative statement of the cost of stock shares in some of the leading mines on the Comstock lode will serve to illustrate the vastness of the depreciation:

	Price in the excitement.	Present price.
Mexican	$ 80	$ 20
Ophir	515	65
Consolidated Virginia	700	370
California	700	230
Best & Belcher	80	38

If such has been the result with respect to mines well known, the disasters which have attended speculation in wildcat mines may be imagined. Playing with fire is a harmless amusement as compared with these ruinous speculative manias.

THE Democracy of Tennessee are engaged in the laudable enterprise of trying to throw away the credit of the State, by repudiating its financial obligations. The bonded debt of Tennessee is about $22,660,000, the interest on which is $1,500,000, the debt having been funded by the Legislature two years ago. At the beginning of the session of the present Legislature, the State bonds were quoted at seventy-nine cents, but they have now dropped down to sixty-four, in consequence of an avowed purpose on the part of a portion, at least, of the Legislature to repudiate a part of the debt represented by those bonds. The fact is all the more significant when it is remembered that at the State Convention last summer, which was composed of the leading Democrats and Conservatives of the State, resolutions declaring it to be the sense of the convention that the credit and honor of the State demanded the full payment of every dollar of State indebtedness were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted. ANDREW JOHNSON, the only true expounder of the Constitution, is in a measure responsible for the existence of this dishonorable spirit.

CITY DEBT AND CITY CLASSIFICATION.

The Wallace act, of last year, classifying cities into three classes, and specifying the mode in which cities of each class might increase their debt up to the constitutional limit, has been subjected to a great deal of rough comment, and to a legal arraignment, in various quarters, as to its constitutionality.

That act divided cities into three classes: the first, containing over 300,000 inhabitants; the second, containing over 100,000 and less than 300,000; and the third, all under 100,000. As there is but one city in the State containing over 300,000 inhabitants, Philadelphia, and but one (Pittsburgh), containing over 100,000, the act was assailed as unconstitutional, because, as it applied to but one city of each class, it was, to all intents and purposes, special legislation, and therefore an indirect violation of section 8, of Article III. of the Constitution, on legislation, which forbids the passage of special or local laws regulating the affairs of cities.

The act also prescribed the manner in which cities of each class might increase their indebtedness in special cases. Of cities of the first class it says:

"The councils of any city of the first class, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, shall be and they are hereby authorized to increase the said debt 1 per centum upon such valuation," etc.

This was held, by certain parties in Philadelphia, to be likewise unconstitutional, because it authorizes, in this particular case, an increase of the city debt, without a submission to the popular vote, as required by the Constitution.

With regard to the first point, the unconstitutionality of the classification of cities, the Court, in addition to what we have quoted in our article on the KITTY ROUP case, says:

It is alleged that the act of 23d of May, 1874, offends against Article III. of section 7 of the Constitution. The material parts of said section are: "The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law * * * regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts. * * * Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges where the granting of such powers or privileges shall have been provided for by a general law." * * * *

Without entering at large upon the discussion of what is here meant by a "local or special law," it is sufficient to say that a statute which relates to persons or things as a class, is a general law, while a statute which relates to particular persons or things of a class is special, and comes within the constitutional prohibition.

But it is contended that even if the right to classify exists, the exercise of it by the Legislature in this instance is in violation of the Constitution, for the reason that there is but one city in the State with a population exceeding 300,000; that to form a class containing but one city is in point of fact legislation for that one city, to the exclusion of all others, and constitutes the local and special legislation prohibited by the Constitution. This argument is plausible, but unsound. It is true the only city in the State at the present time containing a population of 300,000 is the city of Philadelphia. It is also true that the city of Pittsburgh is rapidly approaching that number, if it has not already reached it by recent enlargements of its territory.

Legislation is intended not only to meet the wants of the present, but to provide for the future. It deals not with the past, but, in short, at least, with the present needs of a State healthy with a vigorous development. It is intended to be permanent. At no distant day Pittsburgh will probably become a city of the first class, and Scranton, and other of the rapidly growing interior towns, will take the place of the city of Pittsburgh as a city of the second class. In the meantime, is the classification as to cities of the first class bad because Philadelphia is the only one of the class? We think not. Classification does not depend upon numbers. The first man Adam was as distinctly a class, when the breath of life was breathed unto him, as any subsequent man from the list. The word used not designate numbers, but a rank of order of persons or things; in society it is used to indicate equality, or persons distinguished by common characteristics, as the trading classes, or the professional men, or arrangement containing the subordinate divisions of order, genus and species."

If the classification of cities is in violation of the Constitution, it follows, of necessity, that Philadelphia, as a city of the first class, must be denied the legislation necessary to its present prosperity and future development, or that the small inland cities must be burdened with legislation wholly unsuited to their needs.

For if the Constitution means what the complainants aver that it does, Philadelphia can have no legislation that is not common to all other cities of the State. And for this there is absolutely no remedy but a change in the organic law itself.

The Constitution of the State of Ohio contains a prohibition of special legislation similar to our own. The question or the classification of cities under this section of their Constitution was considered by the Supreme Court of that State in Walker vs. The City of Cincinnati, 21 Ohio, and such classification was held to be constitutional.

We do not think that the classification of cities, as contained in the act of 23d of May, 1874, offends against any constitutional provision.

This construction does not open the door to special legislation. It permits legislation for class, but not for persons or things of a class. As an illustration, it could not be held to authorize the Legislature to open or vacate a particular street in a city of either of the classes named in the act referred to.

The WALLACE act contains no provision relative to the increase of debt of cities of the second class, such as we have quoted from it relative to cities of the first class; but, on the point that that act is unconstitutional because it authorizes an increase of debt without submission to a popular vote, the Court says:

"If the complainants were right in their position in regard to the classification of cities, and that the act classifying cities is a special act, applicable to Philadelphia alone, it would not help them. *The Legislature is authorized by the express terms of the Constitution to increase by special act a city to increase its debt.* The language of that instrument is, 'but *any* city, the debt of which exceeds seven per centum, may, be authorized by law to increase the same.' It was entirely competent for the Legislature to have passed an act authorizing the city of Philadelphia to increase its debt.

This covers the case of Pittsburgh, as well as that of Philadelphia, and is in harmony with the act of April 29, 1874, which says (sec. 1) "that any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation may, *under authority of law to be hereafter enacted*, increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation." This would seem to be conclusive of the clear right of the Legislature to pass even a special act authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to increase its present indebtedness.

With regard to the meaning of the eighth section of Article IX. of the Constitution, the Court says:

This brings us to the consideration of the second objection to the constitutionality of the act of the 23d of May, 1874. The eighth section of article IX. of the Constitution provides that "The debt of any county, city, or borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property there in, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation."

This section is not clearly expressed.

Yet its true meaning may be gathered with reasonable certainty. The end sought to be attained was clearly a limitation upon the debt of municipalities, and seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein was fixed as the maximum. The fact was, however, known to the convention that at that time the debt of the city of Philadelphia, and, perhaps, some other municipalities, exceeded seven per centum. In such instances an arbitrary provision, that there should be no further increase of the debt, might have worked great injury by the stoppage of public works already commenced and essential to the public convenience and welfare. It was therefore provided that as to such municipalities the debt might be increased three per centum. The main controversy, however, was as to the manner in which such increase should be accomplished. Here again the distinction is preserved between municipalities whose debt is under seven per centum and those in which it exceeds seven per centum. In the former the municipal authorities may increase the debt, from time to time, until two per centum has been added, provided the original debt, with the increase, does not exceed seven per centum. After the two per centum has been added there can be no further increase without the vote of the people. To illustrate:

The whole debt is not to exceed seven per centum.

We will suppose the debt to have been two per centum at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Two per centum may be added by the municipal authorities, making the debt four per centum.

No portion of the remaining three per centum can be added without the assent of the electors of such municipality at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law. But, when a city, whose debt at the time of the adoption of the Constitution already exceeded seven per cent., seeks to increase its debt, it can only do so with the consent of the law-making power of the State. The Constitution has interposed the Legislature between such municipality and any further increase of its debt. But when the Legislature's sanction has been obtained, the municipal authorities may increase the debt precisely as in the case of towns whose debt is less than seven per centum. The proposed increase here is one per centum. This clearly does not require a vote of the people. Whether it would have been necessary to have submitted the question to a popular vote had the increase exceeded two per centum is a question about which we express no opinion. When the point is legitimately raised we will decide it.

THE KITTY ROUP CASE.

Although the opinion of the Supreme Court in this case has not been delivered, yet, or at least had not been when this article was penned, its purport is most probably foreshadowed in the following extract from the opinion of that Court delivered on Monday last in the case of the Gas and Sewer loans of Philadelphia. The Court, in that case, arguing as to the constitutional right of the Legislature to classify cities, as was done by that body in the Wallace act of May 23, 1874, says:

The necessity for classification is recognized in the Constitution itself. In the Article upon the Judiciary, section 5, it says: "Whenever a county shall contain 40,000 inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district." In section 12 of the same article: "In Philadelphia there shall be established for each 30,000 inhabitants one court, not of record, of police and civil causes." Again, in section 27 of the same article: "In every county wherein the population shall exceed 150,000, the General Assembly shall establish a separate orphans' court." We are aware that it does not follow that because classification is resorted to in the organic law, the Legislature may exercise the same power. But the power existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution; it has been exercised by the Legislature from the foundation of the Government; it was incident to legislation, and its exercise was necessary to the promotion of the public welfare. The true question is not whether classification is authorized by the terms of the Constitution, but whether it is expressly prohibited. In no part of that instrument can any such prohibition be found.

For the purpose of taxation, real estate may be classified. Thus, timber lands, arable lands, mineral lands, urban and rural, may be divided into distinct classes and subjected to different rates. In like manner other subjects, trades, occupations and professions may be classified. And not only things, but persons may be so divided. The *genus homo* is a subject within the meaning of the Constitution. Will it be contended that as to this there can be no classification? No laws affecting the personal and property rights of minors as distinguished from adult? or of one class as distinguished from females? or, in case of the latter, no distinction between a *femme covert* and a single woman? And the decisions of all our legislation in regard to the rights of married women if there can be no classification, and where is the power to provide any future safeguards for their separate estate? These illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely were it necessary.

The part we have italicized settles the question involved in the KITTY ROUP case, and puts us at rest, forever, we hope, as its discussion as to what the Constitution means in requiring all property of "one class" to be subject to uniform taxes. Real estate, generally, is not to be lumped in one class and subject to a uniform rate; but, while undoubtedly in itself a "class," in one sense of that term, is still open to classification or division into classes. Thus one class may include many classes; and the constitutional restriction applies only to the several classes into which any generic class may be subdivided. This will allow the distinction between rural and urban property which is made by our city charter, to stand the same as if there had been no change in the Constitution.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of this State, has just affirmed the decision of the latter in the appeal of the Reading Railroad against the Commonwealth, to the effect that a tax upon the gross receipts of a railroad company is within the power of a State to impose; that the Erie road was intended to be taxed by the act of the Legislature as doing business within the State, and that the tax is justly apportioned, and not irregular in the case in the State, and not therefore to be complained of by the company, and further that the property of the road is not exempted from the tax by former legislation. In the appeal of *Fox versus the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad Company*, certified from the Circuit Court of the Western district of this State, the same tribunal held that under the resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1843 a railroad company could not mortgage or otherwise convey their property while debts were due for construction, so as to deprive contractors of their right to recover claims for work done, thus reversing the decision of the court below. In another appeal case from the Circuit Court of Virginia, the Court held that the war having rendered the currency of Virginia of no value in Pennsylvania, there is no longer any authority in an agent, appointed in Virginia in April, 1861, and living in Virginia after the war closed, to take the Virginia currency in discharge of a debt due his principal, a citizen of Pennsylvania. These are all important decisions, particularly the latter, since otherwise every Northern creditor of Southern debtors would be at the mercy of the agent he had employed before the war.

A Telegram in 1844—How a Political Convention Refused to Credit its Veracity.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, writing to Col. J. Thomas Scharf, in regard to some notice in his "Chronicles" of Mr. Polk's nomination to the Presidency of the United States at the Democratic convention held in Baltimore in 1844, says:

"In connection with this fact I wish to state to you an anecdote concerning the telegraph. At that date, May 29, 1844, the only telegraph in the United States was from Baltimore to Washington. I was the President of the convention. We nominated Silas Wright as Vice President of the United States, and the convention directed me to notify him of his nomination and learn if he would accept it. I sent a dispatch, and he answered immediately that he declined the nomination. The convention, however, refused to consider the information as authentic. They could not be made to understand this way of communication, and adjourned the convention over to the next day to enable a committee to go to Washington by rail, where Mr. Wright was, and get at the truth of the fact! So we adjourned over, and on the next day the committee came back with the same answer we had received by wire! And so incredulous were the great majority of the body that, after the final adjournment, many of us went to the telegraph office to see the wonderful invention, and, even when the wires were put in motion at our suggestion, many of the delegates shook their heads, and could not but think the whole thing a deception."

ONCE upon a time Miss Ream was invited to model at a fair, some mechanics' or industrial fair in New York; so she went on, and was one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Among the multitude who gathered daily around the little curly-haired girl to see features and accents grow under her deft fingers, two ladies happened along one morning and stood to see. They stared at her in that unsympathetic way women have for each other, and at last one spoke. Now, it happened that a genius of honest, chivalric spirit, who had watched the young artist narrowly, stood close by, and was indignant at the injustice of the remarks that reached him. "Do you believe it is her own?" he heard one of them say. The other sneered, "How absurd! of course not." Said she, "I've heard some people say it was." Resumed the first, "But I don't believe it." He could brook such injustice no longer. Defying etiquette, he turned with great warmth to them, exclaiming, "Madam, how can you be so unfair! Do you not see for yourself? There are her hands and there is the material. She has been working on it all day. I saw her put it up with my own eyes this morning." Both ladies fixed him with their glittering eyes, and then in scorn that consisted with his vehemence, the older of the two said, "Pardon our doubts: it is seldom a lady has as much hair as Miss Ream, but if you saw her put it up yourself the same morning you'd be willing more to be said." In which view he acquiesced.

THE following irreverent announcement of the arrival of Mr. Hammond appears in a California paper: "The revivalist, Hammond, arrived in California a few weeks ago and struck a lode the very first thing. The miners address him familiarly as 'Ole Pard,' but he doesn't seem to mind it, and goes around in a leather jerkin and a pair of old black thread gloves, showing the boys the way to the heavenly bonanza."

Those railroad giants, Scott and Garrett, have again locked horns in savage combat. The former shuts the latter out from New York, and the latter proposes to make his fight in the West.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Two weeks from to-day, and this Congress will end.

They had roasting ears in Southern Texas last week. Up here we had frozen ones.

The Chinese loan has obtained a celestial success, having been taken up seven times over.

On the first of March free postal delivery will begin in most of the cities of the Dominion.

Boston is declared to be a very Mecca for beggars, simply because the Hubbites are a most charitable people.

The detention of inland mails has been remarkably small, considering the fact of the severity of the weather.

It turns out that Bill King is a Fenian chief, and that he is merely looking for a route of invasion to Canada.

Massachusetts is going to create a new county, to be called Lincoln. We fear Brother Bowles will be jealous.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill to loan the destitute counties in that State $95,000 for six years without interest.

In an ironical mood the Texas Legislature proposes to make it a penal offense for a person to walk on a railroad track.

Throughout nearly the whole country, physicians say they have had lately a "good run of broken legs," caused by falling on ice.

The bottom of the humanitarian argument. A New York paper calls upon Mr. Bergh to protect the babies that are spanked too much.

Indianapolis gives a grunt of satisfaction because her packing business is increasing relatively faster than that of any other city in the West.

The *Courier-Journal* wails that "for the first time in its history, the country is leaderless." Ah, indeed! Where's John Young Brown?

Enormous deposits of platinum, a most valuable metal, have recently been found in the State of Morelos, mining district of Tacala, Mexico.

Professer Swing thinks that "civilization and science" will ultimately solve the temperance question. This shows that it is not a Democratic reform.

A phrenologist has been examining the heads of the leading members of the Missouri Legislature, but it would be indelicate to tell all that he found.

If Wendell Phillips should go South on Senator Gordon's invitation, he will be apt to fancy that civilization itself is in danger of becoming one of the lost arts.

Boston declares that within two years she will have three new railroad lines to the West, one by way of Poughkeepsie and two through the Hoosac tunnel.

St. Louis doesn't hold out inducements to men to become benefactors. A woman in that city has just recovered $3,500 from a dentist for fracturing her jaw.

A couple of merry Virginia damsels have just opened a hotel in Georgia, for which they advertise that they have secured the services of a "jolly clerk." Tapley?

"They are already resuming work in the Reading shops. That's encouraging, certainly. Now let's hear from Pittsburgh."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

What say the puddlers?

What with Low Churchmen and High Churchmen, Broad Churchmen, and some small Churchmen, the confusion in the Episcopal Church is growing quite dusty.

Democratic members of Congress from Illinois have telegraphed their friends to defeat that anti-treating measure now pending in the State Legislature, at all hazards.

Noblesse oblige. Disraeli wrote Gladstone a letter on the occasion of the latter's retirement from the Liberal leadership, assuring him of his sincere esteem and friendship.

One of the New York papers thinks it would help Whitelaw Reid a good deal "if he could have some of the conceit taken out of him." But then there would be nothing left.

Rhode Island is warmly discussing the expediency of establishing a home for discharged prisoners, and a prisoners' aid association has already been established for the purpose.

A recent invention in automatic telegraphy, made by a distinguished citizen of Washington, has attracted much attention from scientists generally, who think there's millions in it.

Boston has a Good Samaritan who annually calls at the school houses, finds out those of the pupils who are thinly clad, and provides warm clothing for them. Pittsburgh might have one.

A wholesale religious movement. Forty-five parishes of the Bishopric of Siedlitz, Poland, containing 50,000 inhabitants, with the whole of their clergy, have just joined the Greek Orthodox Church.

The possibility of an advance in tobacco taxes, has increased orders greatly. Within the last few days nearly all the tobacco factories of Louisville have resumed work, and some are operating at night.

The Louisville Board of Trade is greatly embarrassed because of its inability to obtain commercial telegrams, by reason of the extortionate terms imposed by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company.

The gratifying information is given in the Nebraska papers that the bugs forgot to lay eggs last fall, and that consequently there will be no necessity to collect a "grasshopper fund" this year.

The Paris *Univers*, in a very candid article, confesses that the Comte de Chambord is the chief obstacle to the restoration of monarchy in France. If he would only die, or resign his claims, all would go well.

A Chicago saloon keeper has adopted the practice of presenting each of his customers with a fried oyster, thus carrying the chromo-lithograph system into the vending of sours, smashes, cobblers and cocktails.

PERSONAL.

Anna Dickinson will speak in Steinway Hall, New York, next week, on "A woman's opinion of it." The *it* will probably be found on hearing to be the great double-headed, double-barrelled scandal.

Cincinnati is negotiating with Senator and Mrs. Sprague with reference to the removal of the remains of Chief Justice Chase from the Congressional Cemetery at Washington to Spring Grove, Cincinnati's picturesque city of the dead.

A Dissenter has again carried off the highest honors at Cambridge University, England. The senior wrangler this year is Mr. J. W. Lord, son of a Baptist minister at Birmingham. Mr. Chrystal, who is bracketed second, is a Presbyterian.

Capt. Tyson, of Polaris fame, has been appointed to command the police force now on duty at the Navy Department, Washington, which, he says, is better than a trip of six and a half long months on a piece of floating ice through the long nights and storms of an Arctic winter.

So many applications for divorce have been made to the Idaho Legislature, that a member has introduced a bill divorcing all the married people in the territory, and replacing them *in statu quo ante matrimonium*. This, he says, will save time, and those who wish can be remarried.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a recent medical article, maintains that rythmical instincts have a physiological origin in respiration, and thinks "one can hardly doubt that Spencer breathed habitually more slower than Prior, and that Anacreon had a quicker respiration than Homer."

Constancy. Charles A. Merrill, a native of Maine, went to California, sixteen years ago, when he was but nineteen years old, leaving a young lady in Belfast to whom he was betrothed. He accumulated a fortune, and, returning to his native place, last week, married her, having kept up a correspondence during his long absence.

The class of 1825 of Bowdoin College, Maine, which has long been celebrated for the large number of its members who have become prominent in law, literature or the pulpit, will celebrate its semi-centennial at the coming commencement of the college. Rev. Dr. Cheever will deliver the oration, and Henry W. Longfellow an original poem at this reunion of their classmates.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is not, after all, it seems, beyond the reach of ambition. Writing to Dr. Stirling, the Scottish philosopher, who is honorary President of the Independent club that nominated Emerson to be Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, he says he counts his vote of 509, "as quite the fairest laurel that has ever fallen on me, and I cannot but feel deeply grateful to my young friends in the university, and to yourself who have been their counselor and my too partial advocate. Of course such an approach to success gave me lively thoughts of what could have been attempted, and at least approaches in my meeting and dealing with this university, if my friends had succeeded; but I hope the stimulus they have given me will not be wholly lost. Probably I have never seen one of these 700 young men, and thus they show us that our recorded thoughts give the means of reaching those who think with us in other countries, and make closer alliances sometimes than lifelong neighborhood. To be sure the truth is hackneyed, but it never came to me in so palpable a form."

THE INSANE.

Report of Dr. Kirkbride, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The report, for 1874, of T. S. Kirkbride, M.D., Physician and Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, has just been issued. It states that at the date of the last report there were 416 patients in the institution, since which 248 have been admitted, 248 were discharged or died, leaving 416 at the close of the year. The total number in the hospital during the year was 664; the highest at any one time was 446, and the lowest 403; the number of males during the year was 350, and females 314. The number of males admitted during the year was 140, and of females 108. Of the patients discharged during 1874, 107 were cured, 15 much improved, 48 improved, 32 stationary and 46 died. The admissions to the hospital since its opening were 3,679 males, and 3,220 females; of those 3,174 were single, 3,147 married, 394 widows and 184 widowers. Of the whole number 5,851 were residents of Pennsylvania. The principal supposed causes of insanity were ill health, intemperance, loss of property, religious excitement, mental anxiety, loss of friends and domestic difficulties. The expenditures during the year amounted to $104,235 38, and the net receipts to $99,-238 83. The number of free patients was thirty-one, and the amount expended on their account was $15,170 16. Dr. Kirkbride in concluding his report says "that everything here has been provided, and this work done without aid from city or State, or a penny added to any one's taxes."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Lehigh Shovel Company ship their manufactured goods direct to Europe.

It is announced that the Birdsboro, Pa., nail works will resume work this week.

The strike of the coal miners in the Mahoning Valley is likely to prove abortive.

Portage county, Ohio, capitalists are to erect a large cheese factory at Canfield, Mahoning county.

A gentleman from Marietta, talks of establishing a foundry and machine shop at Emporium, Pa.

The Elyria, Ohio, Screw and Tap Factory is now fully in operation, giving employment to twenty hands.

The railroad shops at Milton, Pa., are closed on account of the scarcity of water to supply the engine.

Messrs. Van de Sando & Cupp's rolling mill at Lebanon, Pa., have orders on hand for several months brisk work.

The sewer pipe works of Sperry, Richie & Co., at Talmadge, Ohio, are being enlarged to double their capacity.

A lime kiln is to be built on the line of the canal in Lock Haven, next summer, by one of a large iron firm in Elmira.

The Union Foundry at Catasauqua, Pa., has increased a day's work to ten hours, and has all its workmen in employment.

A steam engine has just been completed for the Choctaw nation by the Greenleaf Manufacturing Company, of Quincy, Illinois.

Clement's planing mill, at Sunbury, has received a contract for 75,000 feet of moulding and 22,000 large sash for the centennial building at Philadelphia.

Potts Bros' rolling mill at Pottstown, Pa., has resumed operations on a two weeks "run," at the end of which a longer "run" is expected to be announced.

Snyder Brothers, Williamsport, Pa., have twenty men at work in their machine shops at the present time, and they report a perceptible improvement in business.

The workingmen in the rolling mill of Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, Pa., have been suspended, and a reduction of ten per cent. has been made in certain kinds of labor.

There is considerable work going on in the several lumber camps in Cameron county, Pa., and there are good prospects of a ready sale of lumber in the Eastern markets.

Seventy-five workmen are now engaged on the main buildings of the new rolling mill at Chester, which, when completed, will cover one hundred by two hundred feet of ground.

Over one hundred and twenty-five different styles of stoves are turned out of the Quincy, Illinois, stove factory; thirty-two hands are employed, and 4,000 tons of stoves were made last year, valued at $70,000.

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Route No. 514—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Charlotte, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 515—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Bristol, Atlanta, Macon and Jessup.
Route No. 516—Via Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Jessup and Savannah.
Route No. 517—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 518—Via Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.

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Baltimore	$ 50 00	Trenton	$ 47 75
Jersey City	50 00	Harrisburg	45 50
Newark	50 00	Williamsport	49 30
Elizabeth	49 75	Altoona	50 75
Rahway	49 50	Pittsburgh	52 75
New Brunswick	49 00		

Except Routes No. 516 and No. 517, which are not sold at Harrisburg, Williamsport, Altoona and Pittsburgh.

Variable Route Tickets are sold at New York, Jersey City, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Altoona and Pittsburgh, as follows:

Excursion No. 516—Going by Route 510, returning by Route 512, $10 additional.
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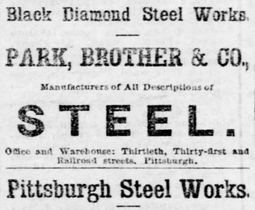

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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & MCKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Bald Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE AND STRIP COAL.

347 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUST RECEIVED.

150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive every week, by the barrel, the choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME NEW CIDER on draught. FAMILY APPLE BUTTER. BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city.

Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.

No. 30 Fourth Ave.

T. K. GOFF.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,

25 barrels prime Navy Beans,

15 barrels Eggs,

50 barrels choice Silver-skinned Onions.

150 bags Timothy Seed,

75 bags Clover Seed,

20 tubs Roll Butter,

150 jars Cider Jelly, (gallons),

50 barrels 3-year-old Vinegar, 15c ₱ gal.

HENRY BEA. JR., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

SAFE LIGHT IT Cannot be Exploded. ELAINE THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD OIL. WARDEN & OXNARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

This Fairbank's Standard

Scales

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocer's Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 17, 1875.

There is no noticeable change in the local money market. Most of our banks are discounting at eight and nine per cent. all good paper offered, many of them having a large amount of unemployed funds left for want of satisfactory demand to employ them. Business is still a little slack, partly from the lingering effects of the late panic, and to some extent the result of recent failures, which would have a tendency to destroy confidence and depress business in the most favorable and prosperous times; yet our merchants and manufacturers are looking forward hopefully, with the expectation that business will both improve and increase with the opening of the coming spring.

—The matter of paying interest on daily balances of country bank accounts has been under consideration with New York banks for some time past, and a greater part of them have notified their correspondents that, because business has continued dull, with no special encouraging out-look for its revival, they are compelled to reduce rates of interest on daily balances from four (4) and five (5) per cent. to three (3) per cent. This, too, should engage the attention of our city bankers and bankers. The rate usually paid here ranges from four (4) to five (5) and, in some cases, six (6) per cent. on balances, which at this time cannot be employed safely in a manner to reimburse them, and it is certainly well known to bank officers that such accounts usually carry large balances just at the time money is plenty, thereby being of no advantage, but only adding to the amount they are unable to use; oh the other hand when exchange or currency in their turn become scarce and there is a demand for money nine chances in ten those same accounts will want their money also. This is not legitimate banking, and steps of retrenchment should be taken in this direction by reducing interest, making the time, labor, stationery, &c., used and expended a sufficient remuneration for such balances, or in extreme cases, when large amounts are kept make the rate three (3) per cent., the same as given by their Eastern correspondents. This one reform if ever carried out among our banks will eventually result in good, not alone with the banker but will extend to the business man, the manufacturer and the mechanic, proving, as it will, that the proper way to bring about a healthy state of business and of finances is by judicious retrenchment, cutting off all expenditures which are without reasonable compensation, which alone will bring business down to a proper conservative basis.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 72 New Street, New York, February 16, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have nothing to report in regard to our stock market. Business is very dull and prices are consequently drooping. The range of depression is about from 1/4@1/2 per cent., the former in Lake Shore, which has been lower, and from 1/2@3/4 in Western Union and Pacific Telegraph, which has been under strenuous opposition and competition in rates for the privilege of using the company. Wabash was the most heavied on the list, opening at 31 3/4, and from there down to 31, closing at 31 1/4. Gold has taken a contrary course to stocks, opening at 114 1/4 and after selling steadily and gradually to 113 1/2 at which it closed. Its future is entirely in the hands of operators in it, as of those there have been holders of it since it was last selling at 119 3/4, and if common report can be credited there will be gold enough to unload at the first opportunity. Money steady at three per cent. Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

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6-20's, 1867	119	119	119	119	119	119
6-20's, Registered	119	119	119	119	119	119
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10-40's	114	114	114	114	114	114
10-40's, coupons	114	114	114	114	114	114
Currency 6's	119	119	119	119	119	119
New York Central	113	113	113	113	113	113
Western Union Tel.	86 1/2	87	87	87	87	87
Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	21	21
Toledo	98	98	98	98	98	98
Adams Express	99	99	99	99	99	99
United States	70	70	70	70	70	70
American Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
Wells, Fargo & Co.	93	93	93	93	93	93
New York Central	113	113	113	113	113	113
Erie	21	21	21	21	21	21
Michigan Central	109	109	109	109	109	109
Michigan Southern	87	87	87	87	87	87
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Cleve. & Toledo	103	103	103	103	103	103
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103
Pittsburgh common	94	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25	25	25	25	25
Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
Chicago & Alton	107	107	107	107	107	107
Terre Haute	25	25	25	25	25	25
Terre Haute & St. Jos.	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wabash	31	31	31	31	31	31
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Panama	111	111	111	111	111	111
Union Pacific	95	95	95	95	95	95
Canton	39	39	39	39	39	39
Quicksilver	26	26	26	26	26	26
Quicksilver preferred	45	45	45	45	45	45
Mariposa	8	8	8	8	8	8
Mariposa preferred	18	18	18	18	18	18
Atlantic & Pacific	57	57	57	57	57	57
Western Union	86 1/2	87	87	87	87	87

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central sales	57	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	19	
Reading	37 1/2	37 3/4
Reading sales of N. Jersey	11	
Oil Creek sales	31	
Allegheny sales	11	
Allen bury Valley	81	
Transportation	44	
Empire Transportation		55
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St.		77
Lonis mortgage bonds		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1875.

In some departments of trade a decided and gradual improvement from the apathy existing for some time appears to be taking place. Trade cannot yet be said to be active, but there has been an increase of business in such staple trade goods as groceries and provisions. On the contrary, dry goods, drugs, groceries, hides and leather, etc., continue to be dull and apathetic. Some business men look for the beneficial effects of improvement in the iron trade and if the labor troubles can be settled and the mills started once, a much more prosperous business can be expected among the wholesale houses.

The railroad war just opened between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads is narrowly watched by our merchants, in the hope that some advantage may be gained thereby. There does not seem to be any interest in the public mind, or any general uneasiness existing at present, but it is hoped by many that some reduction or alteration in the discriminating freight rates, under which Pittsburgh now labors, may grow out of the struggle in which these corporations are engaged. A very large proportion of the business prostration of the past year is justly chargeable to the disadvantages in freights under which our merchants and manufacturers labor, and it should be the first effort of all our business men, individually and collectively, to secure the earliest means of emancipation from the freighting monopoly, by which their business is hampered.

The January report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following estimates of yield last year:

The product of wheat is greater in the aggregate than in any previous year, exceeding 32,000,000 bushels. There was an increase of acreage of fully 2,500,000.

The average product of 14,301,000 bushels, being 9 per cent. of the previous crop.

Oats 240,000,000 bushels, a decline of nearly 60,000,000 bushels.

Barley, 25,704,000 bushels, being one per cent. increase.

Potatoes, 166,000,000 bushels; about the same as the previous year.

Hay, 25,000,000 tons; an increase of 500,000 tons.

Corn, 854,000,000 bushels; a decrease of 88,000,000 bushels.

The following were the exports of produce, etc., from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the periods named:

	Week end'g Feb. 13, 1875.	Week end'g Feb. 6, 1875.	Week end'g Feb. 14, 1874.
Flour, bbls	46,020	41,780	55,000
Wheat, bu	149,000	228,933	520,000
Corn, bu	611,710	761,273	311,000
Rye, bu			41,000
Pork, bbls	5,100	5,925	5,235
Lard, lbs	3,277,900	3,330,236	2,471,000
Bacon, lbs	8,166,785	8,112,912	1,968,000

*From five points.

The following table shows the value of dry goods imported, withdrawn from warehouse, and warehoused in New York during the week ending February 11:

	Ent. for con'tn.	With-drawn.	Ware-housed.
Manufacts of wool	$ 749,954	$ 356,275	$ 121,329
Manufts of cotton	883,955	270,085	103,049
Manufts of silk	463,553	119,243	104,229
Manufts of flax	336,962	188,573	107,071
Miscel. dry goods	292,476	25,292	51,617
Total	$2,727,900	$ 959,518	$ 491,862
Add entered for consumption	2,727,900		
Total thrown on market	$3,254,418		
Imports			$2,272,000
Total entered at the port			$2,763,782

As compared with the corresponding week last year this shows an increase of $707,719 in the total thrown on the market, and an increase of $1,195,931 in the total entered at the port.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	682	Corn, sks	170
Wheat, sks	170	Barley, sks	299
Rye, sks	25	Oats, sks	727
Butter, pkgs	104	Hay, bales	514

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,140	5,569	13,709
Apples, bbls	254	404	658
Onions, bu	209	241	450
Corn, sks	6,045	4,385	10,430
Wheat, sks	3,488	1,481	4,969
Barley, sks	3,734	2,297	6,031
Rye, sks	229	561	790
Oats, sks	5,724	7,799	13,523
Butter, pkgs	261	644	905
Bacon, pcs	4,434	3,928	8,362
Bacon, lbs	875	380	1,216
Potatoes, bush	1,199	1,190	2,389
Hay, bales	1,950	2,342	4,292

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Trade in the grain markets has not been very large for some days past, but there has been a very fair average of transactions in round lots. At the Chamber of Commerce to-day about 75,000 bushels of grain changed hands, the aggregate of transactions in grain, hay, feed, &c., being over 80,000. The receipts of grain during the past week have been very light, being only 40,000 bushels, against 84,000 bushels the previous week. The transactions have been almost entirely in corn and oats.

Wheat—The transactions in wheat continue very limited, as there is little encouragement in the state of the flour market for Pennsylvania millers to continue operations. Prices are comparatively unchanged. Receipts have been very light during the past week, being only 3,700 bushels, against 9,145 bushels the week preceding. We learned of no transactions in grain to-day. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 39@1 45 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 22; amber do $1 17@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 16.

Corn—The receipts for the past week have been decidedly limited, only 107,762 bushels against 15,122 bushels the previous week, and over 30,000 bushels more than before that. Prices continue rather depressed, owing to the overstocked condition of the market, but the tone of the feeling is somewhat firmer. The range of prices at the Chamber of Commerce to-day was 75@76c per bushel for mixed and yellow, with some car of yellow sold to an outside buyer at 76c; low mixed 71@72c. Ear was a little firmer at 70@72c per bushel. We quote yellow for mixed and white. The calculation of crop returns for the past year would indicate a slightly higher range of values than the present, and many dealers expect that when the effect of the present oversupply is worked off, prices will go higher.

Oats—Continue to come in slowly although the receipts are gradually increasing; but the rate usually paid here ranges from four (4) to five (5) and, in some cases, six (6) per cent. on balances, which at this time cannot be employed safely in a manner to reimburse them, and it is certainly well-known to bank officers that such accounts usually carry large balances just at the time money is plenty, thereby being of no advantage, but only adding to the amount they are unable to use; oh the other hand when exchange or currency in their turn become scarce and there is a demand for money nine chances in ten those same accounts will want their money also. This is not legitimate banking, and steps of retrenchment should be taken in this direction by reducing interest, making the time, labor, stationery, &c., used and expended a sufficient remuneration for such balances, or in extreme cases, when large amounts are kept make the rate three (3) per cent., the same as given by their Eastern correspondents. This one reform if ever carried out among our banks will eventually result in good, not alone with the banker but will extend to the business man, the manufacturer and the mechanic, proving, as it will, that the proper way to bring about a healthy state of business and of finances is by judicious retrenchment, cutting off all expenditures which are without reasonable compensation, which alone will bring business down to a proper conservative basis.

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THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 17, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	29.98	29	67	W.	Fresh	Th'tng.
2 P.M..	30.22	19	54	N.W.	Brisk..	Clear.
9 P.M..	30.36	9	78	N.W.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.23 Highest thermom... 30
Mean thermom..... 18 Lowest thermom.. 7

Rising Sun Flour.
The leading city grocers keep this brand, as it draws trade for other goods.

Woman Suffrage Society.

Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins will read a paper on "Woman and the Transit of Venus," at the Alliance Rooms, this evening. Miss Hindman will speak on the "Property Rights of Married Women." Everybody is invited to attend.

Baptist Social Union.

The sixth meeting of the Baptist Social Union for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Nixon street Baptist Church (Rev. J. S. Hutson's), Allegheny city. Several addresses will be made and a pleasant time may be expected.

Reduction in County Taxes.

The County Commissioners have been able to do a handsome thing for the taxpayers, in reducing the millage for county purposes. The levy this year will be one and one-third mills for county purposes, and one-third of a mill for poor purposes. Last year the assessment was one and one-half mills for county, and one-half mill for poor. The reduction amounts to *sixteen and two-thirds per cent.* over last year. This will be good news to the taxpayers of the county.

Fun for Young Folks.

Here's a new parlor game: Two players are closely blinded with a bandage made of tough pocket handkerchiefs. Each one is provided with a saucer full of cake or cracker crumbs, which is held in the left hand, and a spoon, which is held in the right hand. A table is spread upon the floor, upon which the players sit, and at a given signal they begin to feed each other. Their efforts to find each other's mouths with their spoonfuls will afford much sport. Another amusing experiment is to try to blow out a candle blindfolded. The candle is placed upon a table, up to which the person is first led, then walks back six steps, turns around three times, and walks forward as nearly in the direction of the candle as possible, and tries to blow it out. If the person wander to the wrong part of the room, the effect of the blowing is very funny.

The Spigot Hole in Beer Barrels.

The Ways and Means Committee will, in a few days, report a bill repealing the provision in the laws of 1866, which, in effect, forbids a beer barrel to have more than one spigot hole, or to have that anywhere but in the head. The act seems to have been passed in ignorance of the fact that the modern method is to have the spigot near the head of the barrel, the latter standing upright on its head, so that it can be emptied by pumped without moving. The stamp has hence been affixed to the antiquated spigot-hole in the head, and has been punctured with the air spigot. The absurdity of the provision has led the Internal Revenue Bureau to take no steps toward enforcing the penalty of $100 fine and two months' imprisonment for neglect of this violation, which grows from the need for attaching the stamp to the head that it may not ret rubbed off.

A Curiosity.

'Squire Robinson, of the South Side, has shown us a very curious specimen of stone which was quarried from a tunnel on the Pan Handle Railroad, near Burgettstown. The specimen is about five inches long by three inches wide, and of a nearly uniform thickness of three-eights of an inch. The stone is very hard and compact, and somewhat resembles slate formation. The most curious feature of the specimen is, that it is covered, on both sides, with small diamond-shaped lines, marked by indented lines of great regularity, as though it had been pressed in a mold. Running at right angles across the diamond-shaped figures are fine lines resembling the impression made by fine threads laid close together. One side of the stone was evidently completely covered with a thin coating of a black substance, not unlike graphite, a large portion of which still adheres. The other side, however, is entirely free from this coating, and is consequently lighter in color. The stone was found one hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the earth. The specimen has been handed over to Prof. Wilson, of the High School, who will probably be able to tell about it.

The Castle Shannon Railway.

Following is a synopsis of the third annual report (1874) of the operations of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railway:

ASSETS.

Railroad and equipment		$ 225,000 00
Coal owned by the company		117,500 23
Improvement and construction		229,934 58
Equipment		30,917 40
Live stock		10,025 00
Real estate and buildings		201,312 52
Bonds, mortgages and notes	$83,337 24	
Bonds and mortgages due on real estate sold	41,926 05	125,273 29
Office furniture		1,217 63
Due from stockholders		34,500 00
Due from other accounts		28,624 47
Interest accrued on bonds and mortgages		3,582 11
Cash		1,092 92
		$1,086,455 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$ 576,900 00
Bonds and mortgages, R. E. and Coal	$134,298 96	
Bonds and mortgages, real estate	156,862 51	
		291,156 47
Bills payable		74,975 00
Interest accrued		12,302 78
Due on pay roll		9,022 43
Due on other accounts		8,071 49
Total		$ 972,349 36
Surplus		114,105 89
		$1,086,455 15

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The case of the Commercial Banking Company of McKeesport vs. Robert Haney, previously reported, is still on trial.

Sarah Rowland asked for permission to retain her separate earnings, as provided for by act of Assembly.

The trial list remains unchanged.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Wilhelmina Walter vs. Adam Klingelman; action for slander. On trial.

In the case of Banford vs. Bonte *et al.*, the jury found for the defendants.

Five of the fornicating nuns were brought in on attachments, and each were fined ten dollars.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Q. Cochran, bankrupt, Butler county. The appointment of S. M. Summerville, Esq., of Peachville, Butler county, approved.

L. P. Chester vs. the steam tug Veteran No. 2, in Admiralty.. John Wier, of Pittsburgh, allowed to intervene.

In the cases of Andrew Ackley against the steamers Little Giant and Leopard, in admiralty. The said steamers were condemned and ordered to be sold by the United States Marshal.

Albert Bown and George W. Heckert, partners as Bown & Heckert, of New Castle, Lawrence county, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The trial of the case of Max Shamberg, for printing a libel on Colonel Bayne, was resumed. and after the examination of Judge Sterret, and some other legal gentlemen, the case was finally closed.

Messrs. W. D. Moreland and A. M. Brown then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and devoted a goodly share of attention to the "great monopoly" and the "infamous Bayne Libel Law," for the violation of which Mr. Shamberg and others had been convicted, and out of which suits the alleged libel sprung. The conduct of Colonel Bayne, as District Attorney in permitting the solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to prosecute the cases against Shamberg and others, and to punish one with a severe fine, while the the others were suffered to go free, was commented on at considerable length, and was held to be a justification of all that Shamberg had charged in the communication—not there was any corrupt settlement, which was disavowed—but a gross dereliction of duty. It was almost three o'clock when Major Brown closed his argument, and the Court then adjourned.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., will close the argument this morning, for the prosecution. He has been "warmed up" considerably by the opposing counsel, and will make an unusually snappy and vigorous reply.

THE ELECTION.

Further Returns—Ward, Borough and Township Officers Chosen.

We publish below further returns, giving the names of ward, borough and township officers chosen on Tuesday:

PITTSBURGH.

Fourth ward—Select Council, unexpired term, W. A. Herron; full term, Henry Darlington; Common Council, W. W. Thomson.

Twelfth ward—Select Council, T. W. Welsh; Common Council, J. Atcheson; unexpired term, J. Speckman; Alderman, Calvin Bartley.

Fourteenth ward—Select Council, J. B. Glaser; Common Council, James Reynolds and W. H. Danler; Alderman, J. A. Lippert; Revisor, M. Mawhinney.

Seventeenth ward—Select Council, Geo. Fox; Common Council, Robinson and Shilds.

Nineteenth ward—Select Council, R. H. Negley; Common Council, Oliver Ferson; Alderman, John Allen.

Twentieth ward—Select Council, D. Aiken, Jr.; Common Council, W. B. Negley; Alderman, Joseph Irwin.

Twenty-first ward—Select Council, John Dennison; Common Council, W. F. Ahl; Alderman, —— Bradford.

Twenty-second ward—Select Council, P. M. Carr; Common Council, F. S. Hogle; Alderman, Benedict Hartman.

Twenty-sixth ward—Select Council, J. H. Long; Common Council, Leonard Hahn, John Hughes; Alderman, Philip Hoerr.

Twenty-seventh ward—Select Council, D. D. Bruce; Common Council, D. D. Morrison; Revisor, W. H. Irwin; Alderman, Joseph English.

Twenty-eighth ward—Select Council, J. K. P. Duff; Common Council, Wm. Kirchmer; Alderman, Jas. Salisbury.

Twenty-eighth ward—Select Council, Jos. Miller, D; Common Council, R. H. Conway; Alderman, E. G. Krehan.

Thirty-second ward—Select Council, Henry Myers; Common Council, C. H. Boucher; Alderman, E. Pratt; Revisors, J. P. Keaney and J. Soffel.

Thirty-third ward—Select Council, Thos. Kernan; Common Council, Patrick Loughran; Alderman, B. W. Stoffer.

Thirty-fourth ward—Select Council, A. W. Foster; Common Council, P. Foley.

Thirty-fifth ward—Select Council, George S. Holliday; Common Council, W. Bell; Select Council, unexpired term, James Noble; Alderman, C. Shaler; Revision, Robert Gray.

Thirty-sixth ward—Select Council, J. P. Vierheller; Common Council, Joseph Sonner; School Director, G. H. Weaver; Alderman, David Robinson.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

The full Republican ticket was elected in this ward: Select Council—William Boyd,* 112; James McKay, Cit., 84. Common Council—John Semple,* 119; Huff, Cit., 99. School Directors—W. H. Dewees*, 121; T. F. Anshutz,* 96; Duff, Cit., 89; Harper, Cit., 86; Davison, 9. Alderman—J. J. Walker,* 85; Carothers, Cit., 82; Swift, Ind., 40. Board of Revision—John Stephenson. General Assessor—John B. Livingston; District Assessor, Joel Greist. Constable—Wm. Ross. Judge of Election—First precinct, H. B. Stotler; second precinct, John W. Greist. Inspector—First precinct, T. D. Turner; second precinct, James Zollinger.

ALLEGHENY.

Second ward—Select Council (unexpired term), Alfred Slack; Select Council (full term), Simon Drum; Common Council, James Hunter, James Wilson, Samuel D. Sholes, Archibald Alston; Alderman, Daniel McKelvy.

Fifth ward—Select Council, J. H. Lindsay; Common Council, W. C. Cook, Leon Long.

Sixth ward—Select Council John Cochrane; Common Council, Geo. A. Cochrane; S. P. Stone, John Parkhill; Alderman, —— Crist.

Seventh ward — Third district — Select Council, Wm. Eberhard; Common Council, G. Bebe; Alderman, E. Foerster.

Eighth ward—Select Council—T. P. Wilhelm. Common Council—A. Hicker, Smith Walker. School Directors—J. Fisher, C. Walther. Alderman—George Moul. Poor Director—D. F. Jackson. Assessor—J. Oakley. Constable—J. Mooney.

Ninth ward—Select Council—Charles Weaver. Common Council—John Hughes, Pat Wall.

Eleventh ward—Select Council—Walton Wolsey. Common Council—John Selling, Thomas B. Kerr.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—Burgess, Wm. Harbaugh; Assistant Burgess, Geo. Christy; Council, J. P. Smith, E. R. Kramer, C. W. Schlumpf, D. P. Chapman, J. Morton Hall, Frederick Dippold, Samuel McMasters; School Directors, Geo. Christy, Wm. McCready, T. E. Wakeman; Constable, W. J. Blackhouse.

Chartiers—Burgess, William J. Steen; Council, Patrick Kelly, W. C. Perker, James McB. Robb, Michael O'Keefe, James McConaughy, R. Dunbar.

MILLVALE BOROUGH.

Burgess—John I. Williams. Council—Brewer Seeds, Daniel Dempsey, A. M. Johnston. School Directors—Samuel H. Johnson, C. L. Walther. Judge of Election—Thomas McElroy, Sr. Inspector of Election—C. C. Miller. Assessor—A. McF. Johnston, Jr. Assistant Assessor—S. Johnson, J. G. Riley. Street Commissioner—A. McF. Johnston, Sr. Constable—Marcus Lang.

Parnassus borough—Burgess, W. J. Sproull; Council, David Alter, M. D., B. L. Calhoun, M. D., R. K. Armstrong, John Glenn, Jr., Henry Bright, John Logan, Wm. Lindsay, S. S. McBride; Election Judge, Garret Crusan; Election Inspectors, John Agey, John McKain; Assessor, Moses Wentz; Assistant Assessor, E. Reed, J. B. Crusan; School Directors, Jas. Elder, S. S. McBride; Constable, Forster Alward.

Lower St. Clair township—Justice of the Peace, John Wilson; School Directors, August Meahl, August Haas; Judge of Election, G. A. Conrad; Inspectors of Election, John Emery, Chris Snyder; Assessor, John Gilmore; Supervisor, John Ubinger; Auditor, Jacob Miller; Clerk, Jacob J. Bronder; Constable, John Conrad.

The Humane Society

are under obligations to the press of the city for the aid they have so freely given the society from its organization; also to a few of the citizens who have reported cases of cruelty that came under their notice. Upon all such information the cases are promptly investigated and arrests are made if the law is violated. There are some cases reported that will not justify prosecution, but the counsel given has been the means of saving to many persons who appear to avoid giving information of cruelty for fear their names will be made known or that they may be implicated in some manner. To all such, we would say that publicity of the name of the informer we entirely avoid, for if the case will justify arrest, we find other witnesses. We most respectfully request all persons to report all cases of cruelty to